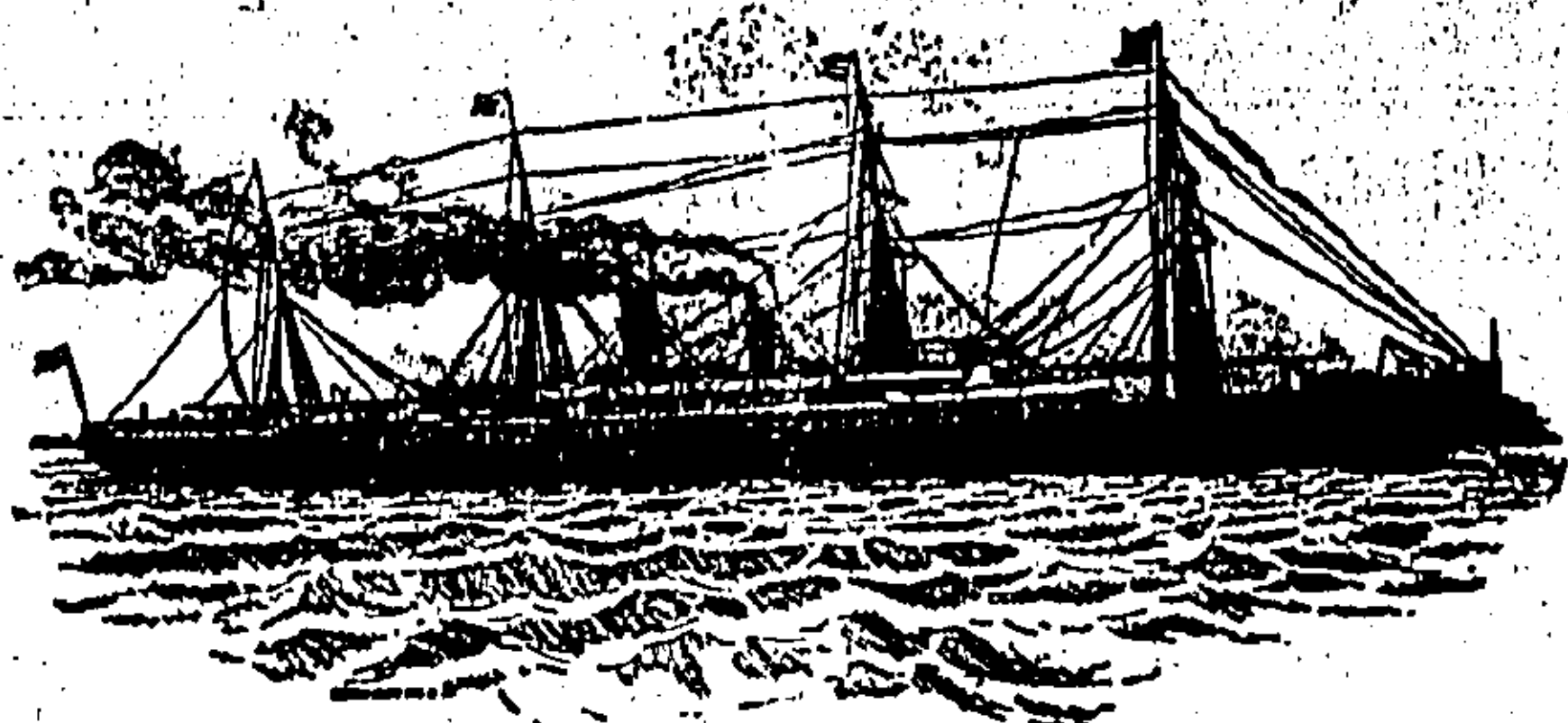


Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DORIC".....	4,784 Gross Tons.....	TUESDAY, 27th September, at Noon.
"MANCHURIA".....	".....	SATURDAY, 8th October, at Daylight.
"KOREA".....	11,276 ".....	TUESDAY, 1st November, at Noon.
"GAELIC".....	4,205 ".....	THURSDAY, 10th November, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA".....	13,639 ".....	TUESDAY, 22nd November, at Noon.
"CHINA".....	5,060 ".....	SATURDAY, 3rd December, at Noon.
"DORIC".....	4,784 ".....	THURSDAY, 15th December, at Noon.
"COPTIC".....	4,352 ".....	".....
"AMERICA MARU".....	5,300 ".....	".....

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1903; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

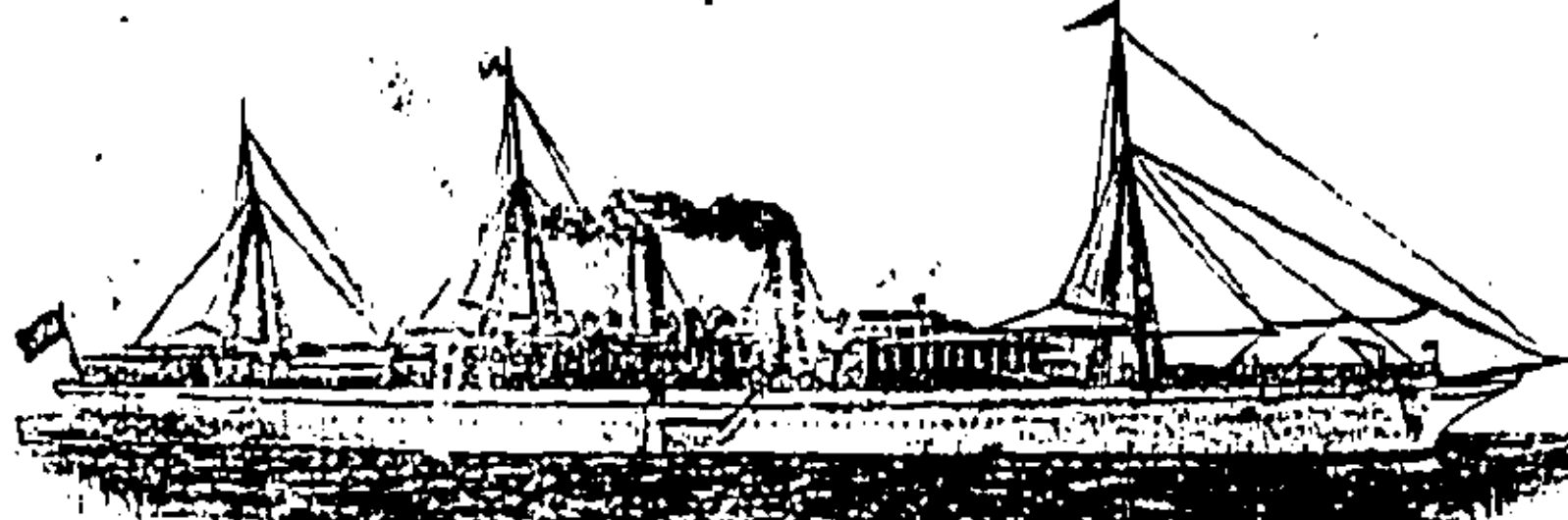
The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific.
Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1904.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAFETY SPEED PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN".....	2,440 Tons..... WEDNESDAY, 12th October.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000 "..... WEDNESDAY, 19th October.
"TARTAR".....	4,425 "..... WEDNESDAY, 26th November.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000 "..... WEDNESDAY, 16th November.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000 "..... WEDNESDAY, 14th December.
"ATHENIAN".....	2,440 "..... WEDNESDAY, 28th December.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class..... via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail..... £40. £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904.

9, Paddar's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
OBTATISBOHRER, FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATE.	Freight and Passengers.
SCANDIA (ex KONIGSBERG) Behrens	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	3rd October.	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	18th October.	Freight.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	1st Nov.	Freight.
SLAVONIA (ex STRASSBURG) Madgen	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	15th Nov.	Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	29th Nov.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.,

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM".....	3,363 tons.....	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"POWAN".....	2,330 ".....	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN".....	2,200 ".....	W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW".....	3,073 ".....	B. Branch.
"KINSHAN".....	2,860 ".....	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 8.30 P.M. and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M., 2.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN".....	1,998 tons.....	Captain H. D. Jones.
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Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.

Departures on Sundays at Noon.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN".....	219 tons.....	Captain T. Hamlin.
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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & A.M. MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM".....	588 tons.....	Captain J. Willox.
"NANNING".....	569 ".....	C. Buchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1904.

Intimations.



IF YOU HAVE A HEADACHE, DON'T TAKE DRUGS UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYES
TESTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE OFFICE OF

N. LAZARUS,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEFECTIVE Vision and Eyestrain cause many Nerve Troubles, needing only proper
Glasses to Correct and Cure.
Prescription lenses ground on the premises. All work guaranteed.
Sun Glasses are resitful and give the effect of coolness.
Prices from \$2.00.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1904.

A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
16, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1903.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS

EASTMAN'S
KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Building.

501

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 100, HONG KONG ROAD.

IS now in a position, in his New and modern Premises, to eclipse his competitors in ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICE in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904.

784

THE HONGKONG

STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING AND COPYING in all sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1904.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1904.

1785

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that the will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1904.

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Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

1595

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1904.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

1637

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,

KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,

Proprietor and Manager.

THE RAMSGATE OF HONGKONG.

METROPOLE HOTEL.

THREE miles out on the Shau-ki-wan Road.

Trams pass the doors every few minutes.

The only House on the Road.

The popular resort of the Colony, occupying a charming seaside situation and commanding the most extensive view of the Harbour and Kowloon Peninsula.

Excellent accommodation for a few Boarders.

Good Sea Bathing.

Refreshments served of the first quality only.

Private Tiffins and Dinners, prepared in first-class style on the shortest notice.

Dinner Parties and

Intimations.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1904. [1031]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution the General Managers of A. S. WATSON & Company, Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent, or \$11 a share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by the General Managers in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 28th September, 1904, to the 30th September, 1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount of \$11 per share will be payable on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1904, to the 8th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

The present paid-up Capital of the Company is \$60,000, divided into 60,000 shares of \$10 each, and the New Issue is required to increase the Capital of the Company to \$90,000, divided into 90,000 shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the three months ending 31st December, 1904, payable in May, 1905, for the New Issue, can be obtained at the Company's Office in Alexander Buildings or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, Shanghai, and London.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1904. [754]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, at 5.30 P.M.

H. F. CHARD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1904. [1045]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 20th October, 1904, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1903 and for the half year ending 30th June, 1904, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 10th October to the 20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [1037]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of Messrs. BRATBY and HINCHLiffe, Limited, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point, Tel. 367. Depot, Ice House Street, Tel. 374. Dr. V. DANENBERG & F. DANENBERG, General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [677]

SPECIAL OLD TOM GIN. Marshall and Elvy's

DOUBLY DISTILLED AND OF MATURED AGE. TO BE OBTAINED FROM—THE MUTUAL STORES, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [508]

Intimations.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply to H.M. NAVAL YARD of the under-mentioned Timber Materials for one year from 1st October, 1904, viz:—

TEAK, AMERICAN FIR, CAMPHOR WOOD, HARDWOODS, OREGON SPARS, BALK, THICKSTUFF, SCANTLING, PLANK and BOARD.

Form of tender, and information in regard to the conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stocks they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if necessary, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of material during the twelve months ending 30th June last. A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required with each tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same.

The tenders, which will be received till noon on 28th instant, should be sealed and addressed to the Commandant, H.M. Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [1056]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [783]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

BY GIVING A VERY LARGE ORDER.

WE HAVE SECURED 12

CO-OPERATION

OF THE MAKERS OF THE

"APOLLO

MASTER

PLAYERS"

IN LOWERING THEIR PRICES, AND

WE NOW OFFER THEM FROM

\$385.

NEW

CONSIGNMENT

JUST ARRIVED

WE WILL SUPPLY AN UPRIGHT

IRON GRAND AND A PIANO

PLAYER FOR \$825. CASH OR

CREDIT TERMS.

These Players have been tested in Hongkong

for 5 years (at Peak included) without a

Single Failure, which can be said of no other

Player.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1904. [39]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG,

李國隆

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR,

from Shanghai, has opened a

FURNITURE STORE

No. 1, WYNDHAM STREET.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,

L.D., Joint Telegraphs Co., and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-

ence may be made as to the Superior Work-

manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as

follows:—

We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our

Dispensary and gave us every satisfac-

tion.

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [599]

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLIGHT.

Constantinople, August 1.

The immediate question of interest here at present is whether Turkey is right or wrong in allowing the ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet to pass through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The large questions as to the exercise of Turkish rights over the Straits are also forcing themselves upon attention. The existing law on the subject is fairly clear. The Treaty of London, made in 1871, while providing that the Black Sea is to remain open as in the past to the merchant shipping of all nations, abolishes the article in the Treaty of Paris restraining Russia from building a fleet and arsenals in that sea. No one has, therefore, contested the right of Russia to build a Black Sea. Article 2 of the same Treaty of 1871 reaffirms the principle of the closing of the Straits, as it had been established by a convention which formed part of the Treaty of Paris, and only allows the Sultan to permit ships of war to pass in time of peace, when he judges that their entry is necessary to safeguard the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. Here, however, a somewhat curious limitation is worth noting. In the Protocol of the Berlin Treaty in 1878 is recorded a formal declaration by Lord Salisbury on behalf of the British Government that its obligations in regard to the Straits are limited to the agreement with the Sultan—that is, as I understand the phrase, are not taken towards the other Powers.

Now, what are the ships of the Volunteer Fleet? They are vessels—and magnificent ones, too—which are apparently intended for commerce. That they are also intended to be employed as transports in time of war has never been doubted. They are auxiliaries to the Russian fleet. To some extent they resemble the fleet of Austrian Lloyd steamers and of the Messageries Maritimes of France. Like both these fleets, they are officered by men in the national service. But the Volunteer Fleet carry guns, and are better adapted to warlike purposes than the Austrian or French ships mentioned. They act as Government transports. We who reside in Constantinople have often seen them in passage through the Bosphorus crowded with hundreds of troops, going to or returning from Vladivostok. Still, their being ready for employment in the national service during war does not prevent them from being merchant ships when not so employed. The Porte has therefore allowed them for years to pass freely through the Straits.

It is known to-day that one or two of the fleet have asked for the usual permission to pass through both Straits during the next few days with cargoes of coal, such cargoes being intended, presumably, for the Russian men-of-war in the Far East. Even were it known that, like the ship which captured the *Malacca*, they had guns on board, it is difficult to see how the Porte could be legally called upon to prevent their passage. They are commercial ships, liable, of course, to capture by the Japanese, but it is not for the Turk to require proof that the cargo is not intended to be employed in war against the Japanese. The Turk would only be too ready to have the privilege of searching every vessel accorded to him (which, moreover, he already claims) which enters or leaves the Dardanelles; but, on the other hand, he cannot be held responsible for allowing a merchant ship, under a commercial flag, to pass the Straits even if it turns out that she had guns on board and was to be transformed the day after passing through into a vessel of war.

If, however, one of these vessels of the Volunteer Fleet passes the Straits under the commercial flag, and then, divesting herself of her commercial character, mounts her guns and becomes a ship of war, the position changes. In the first place, it becomes a question whether the Russian has not passed through the Straits under false pretences. Russia claims that she has the right to transform any of her Volunteer Fleet at any moment into a vessel of war. Probably she has, but if she does so she must be held to have deceived the Porte, unless she has given notice of her intention, and must take the consequences. It cannot seriously be contended that she has the right to put on and take off the warlike character whenever she likes. As, however, the entry of ships of war by the Straits is forbidden, it follows that none of the Volunteer ships which have passed out of the Marmora, and have been doing men-of-war's work in arresting or stopping neutral vessels, ought to be allowed to return. To maintain the contrary doctrine would be tantamount to saying that a man-of-war, by simply hoisting the commercial flag, would have a right to pass up to Constantinople. Russia will, of course, claim that they should be re-admitted. Thereupon Europe will be faced to face again with the general question of the guardianship of the Straits.

It may be taken as certain that Turkey, unsupported, will not assume the responsibility of refusing them entrance. Great Britain will protest. The has already during the last four years made several protests, and has been the only Power which has done so. It is unfortunate that our statesmanship manages unacceptably to attract to it the odium of being the one Power in Europe which opposes Russian designs or supposed Russian designs in Turkey. The other Great Powers are as much under treaty obligations to maintain Turkey's guardianship of the Straits as we are. Turkey, unsupported, will resist the return of the Volunteer ships into the Black Sea. Will England go beyond protest? The position may very shortly become grave.

The present protests are well founded in this respect—that, as the Straits were closed by international agreements they should not be opened by consent of Russia and Turkey alone.

The question arises whether the wisest course for Great Britain, instead of securing to herself the obloquy of making constant protest against the passage of Russian vessels, and still more against the return of vessels which have

diverted themselves of their commercial character, would not be to bring the whole question of the closing of the Straits before a European conference. If the Powers think well to allow the key of these Straits to be kept by Turkey, they should jointly be prepared to support her in using it. If, on the other hand, they consider it desirable to make the Straits as free to ships of war as they are to merchant vessels, there would be no leaving to Great Britain the obligation of supporting Turkey while some of the other Powers looked smilingly on with delight that one more cause of irritation between Russia and Great Britain had been created.

The preponderance of foreign opinion in this city would be in favour, all things considered, of neutralising the Straits and the Marmora. The object of the restrictions in the Treaty of Paris, and of continuing to make Turkey the guardian of the Straits, was to hinder the development of Russia, to prevent her from having a fleet in the Black Sea, and to protect Turkey. In 1871, amid the struggles of the Franco-German War, Russia seized her opportunity, and persuaded Europe to abolish the restriction upon her building a fleet, and having arsenals in the Black Sea. It did not suit her at that time to insist upon the Straits being thrown open, and she made no objection whatever to the restriction placed upon Turkey to the effect that no ship of war should be allowed to pass the Straits except for the purpose of supporting the execution of some of the clauses of the Treaty of Paris. She wanted time to prepare her fleet and her arsenals, and she got it.

It may safely be said that in certain respects the two treaties have succeeded in obtaining their object, while in others they have failed. They have kept the Russian fleet built since 1871 out of the Mediterranean. Her Baltic fleet is frozen up during half the year, and her Black Sea fleet is imprisoned all the year round.

But Russia has cleverly turned what was intended to be an obstacle into an advantage. Under present arrangements the Black Sea Fleet is a menace to Turkey, and only to Turkey.—*Daily Chronicle*.

DOGS AND THEIR MOODS.

The temper of dogs varies as much as their breed, as every owner, after he has kept a few dogs, can testify. One will be always ready for game, another may be even sentimental in the matter of caresses, the third grim and stolid, and so on. It is a mistake to judge all dogs alike, just as though they were little bits of machinery which, wound up a certain way, would all act on the same lines. In passing, it may be mentioned that males are generally more playful than the females, though this is not sufficient to account for the point in question. Some dogs, without any apparent cause, develop savage tendencies at an early age, while the average dog never develops it at all. A nervous, excitable animal is more likely to go wrong in this way than an even and small dog is usually more prone than big ones to the weakness. There are, of course, exceptions; yet, generally speaking, large dogs seem more placid, and, therefore, more good-natured than others, which is just as well, as a large savage dog would be an awkward beast to tackle. Pugnacity is by no means a universal vice, though so many people get in the way of speaking of it as such. Considering the number of dogs in the streets, fights are extremely rare; yet some youngsters early develop tendencies, which, if encouraged, lead to a perfect passion for fighting, and it is one that cannot be discouraged too early. Even in such a common weakness as greediness, dogs differ, and that quite apart from what may be termed the size of their appetite, for though two dogs are both hungry, one will clamor for feed, and the other will wait patiently, while one will leave his dish when told without any fuss, the other will hardly drag himself from it. But in nothing do dogs differ so much as in their affections, as every one who has kept a few must surely have discovered.—*Household Words*.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/16
Do. Demand	1/10 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 5/16
France—Bank T.T.	23 3/4
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1 87 1/2
India T.T.	137 1/2
Do. Demand	138
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/4
Japan—Bank T.T.	90 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	110 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/10 7/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/10 9/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/10 11/16
4 months' sight France	2 3/4
6 months' sight do.	2 3/4
4 months' sight Germany	1 92
Bar Silver	26 7/16
Bank of England rate	13 1/2

GUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Per chest	
Malwa New	@ 1,060/1,100
Old	@ 1,120/1,160
Older	@ 1,200/1,280
Older	@ 1,300/1,340
Patna New	@ 1,095
Benares New	@ 1,065
Persian (Paper)	@ 850/900

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The man who tries that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dallé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MANINGTON, LATE OF VICTORIA, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG, JOURNALIST, *Deceased*.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS should send their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the undersigned before the 16th day of October, 1904, failing which they will not be recognised.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1904.
E. A. SNEWIN,
Executor.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXCHANGE LINES: \$25 Per Quarter.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL

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DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk

Sets can be supplied.

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&c., &c., &c.

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ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical

Work.

ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904. [61]

Intimations.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR invites these Gentlemen who have sent in their names for the HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION, and any others who take an interest in the formation of the Association, to meet him in the City Hall TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 P.M. to further discuss the matter.

By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [1055]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING."

Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY, leaving the Company's wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao at 7.30 P.M.

The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S. *Perseverance's* wharf at Macao.

FARE:

1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00
Return " \$3.00, " \$5.00
Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board at \$1 each meal.

YUK ON & Co., LD.
S. A. NORONHA
Macao Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [998]

Auction.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1904, at 3 P.M., by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, known and registered in the Land Office as FARM LOT No. 48.

THE Property has an area of 151,219 square feet and is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 14th July, 1865, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,

or to

Messrs. EWENS AND HARTON, Solicitors.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [1054]

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co., General Agents, Hong

Announcements.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE FINE

MELLOW

FLAVOUR

OF OUR CELEBRATED

E

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

IS ATTAINED ONLY BY

G. cat Age, being

thoroughly matured

and Superior Quality

Uniformly Maintained.

Price \$16.50 per Dozen.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1904. [35]

TELEPHONE NO. 116.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,

DINING-ROOM,

and BED-ROOM

FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,

GLASS, and

CHINA WARES.

PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF

FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES.

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KITCHEN UTENSILS, and

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904. [45]

E. C. WILKS & Co.,

MARINE SURVEYORS,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS and Damages Surveyed.

Salvage Work Undertaken.

Ship Designs and Specifications prepared.

Agents for the Construction and Sale of Steam

and Motor Launches.

Contract for New Tonnage on reasonable terms

with First-class Builders.

A large stock of Canadian Asbestos and

Asbestocel goods kept.

Agents for Messrs. Allen & Sons Electrical

Plant and Centrifugal Pumps.

Telegram Address: "Telephone"—No. 358.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1904. [48]

NOTICE
All communications intended for publication in
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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world is 30 cents per quarter.
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five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1904.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

The hundred odd pages, interspersed with many charts, setting forth the details of the Government Bacteriologist's research into epidemic and epizootic plague may not appeal to the lay reader who casually handles the work to glean a few items of interest on a subject which has baffled experts in many of its stages. It is a volume necessarily technical, although as the Principal Civil Medical Officer observes in a short preface, it contains evidence of much careful investigation into the disease from every point of view and is well worth perusal. Professor Simpson has already furnished us with an elaborate report on the causes and continuation of plague, and acting on the suggestion of Dr. Atkinson, he carried out experiments in regard to the susceptibility of animals to infection from it. These proved that pigs, calves, sheep, monkeys, fowls, etc. took the infection by feeding as well as by inoculation, and Dr. Hunter now shows that the bacilli grows exceedingly well in media, prepared with rice. Rats fed with the cheapest and most inferior quality of this cereal have contracted the disease, and when it is remembered that the poorer class of Chinese use the same cheap rice as food one can easily imagine how the disease can be rapidly conveyed to human beings. As Dr. Hunter points out all foods in the natural condition contain many species of micro-organisms, and although rice is the only one so far found to be infected, further investigation would, he thinks, probably have led to other positive results. Among the many other interesting phases of the spread of the disease Dr. Hunter emphasises the important part played by the rodent that is suffering from plague, in conveying the infection to man. The presence of chronic rat plague is dealt with very fully in the report, and as the P. C. M. O. points out, it is this chronic rat plague which Dr. Hunter thinks bridges over the intervals between successive epidemics. It is present throughout the whole year, and in Hongkong becomes epizootic during the first quarter of every year. The lay man's notion that climate has to do with the occurrence of plague or infectious disease in general must, he says, be pigeon-holed in dealing with many other superstitions belonging to the pre-epidemiological days. It may exercise an indirect influence on the course of infection, but we have to remember the constant presence of rat plague, and the occasional presence of human plague. In 1902 many experiments were carried out in the Public Mortuary, and although difficulties were met with in regard to reliable systematic bacteriological examination, the routine collection of rats and the numerous other duties connected with plague work the results, obtained by Dr. Hunter impressed upon him the fact that it is the infected rat with which one has to cope, and that no matter how far-reaching cleansing operations and the "stamping out system" of human plague may be beneficial, the root of the evil still remains in the shape of infected rats. This theory was based on results obtained two years ago, and is borne out by observations conducted throughout the whole of 1903 and part of the present year. From the charts which have been prepared Dr. Hunter concludes that a malignant epizootic, towards the end of an epidemic, means an early recurrence of human plague and a severe epidemic. On the other hand, a mild epizootic would appear to indicate a late recurrence of human plague and a mild epidemic. From our own experience we know that in Hongkong the rat has become a pest, and more than a pest. The existence of the animal threatens the lives of many of the inhabitants. Hence it is that for so many months past the citizens of Victoria and its suburbs have been called upon to engage in a war of extermination against it. Everyone is liable to the disease, and if the rat crusade is to be efficacious every householder must so participate in it, as the rodent may enter previously uninfested premises. The high degree of susceptibility of rats to plague shows urgent necessity for their destruction in the interests of humanity. The people of Hongkong know what the plague means and it is the duty of all to do a full

share in riding the Colony of its greatest enemy. We congratulate Dr. Hunter upon an excellent piece of scientific work, and trust it may be further employed by those in authority for the purpose of increasing the safety of the community, no less than it may be utilised by the people in bringing about their own welfare.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Norwegian barque *Sunniva* arrived in the Marsey the other day with five cases of beri beri.

THE Craigengower Cricket Club will have a pick up match on Saturday next commencing at 2.30 p.m.

ADMIRAL Wiggles' last signal before his death was: "Remember the Emperor's order not to return to Port Arthur."

OUR report of the sale of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Canton* is now officially confirmed. The vessel was acquired by a Northern syndicate.

THE death occurred in Scotland at 63 years of age of Mr. Frederic Andrew Inderwick, K.O., who was spending a holiday in the North with the hope of recruiting his health.

MUCH satisfaction is felt in Bangkok at the announcement that M. Poissonnas, the Chargé d'Affaires of France there, has been made a Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur.

As will be seen from our advertisement columns, entries for the forthcoming gymkhana close to the honorary secretary on Saturday next, at 7 p.m., at the Hongkong Club. Mr. J. R. M. Smith has presented the prize for the fourth race, a distance handicap, which is open to all-comers.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the birthday of H. H. the Sultan of Turkey, the "sick man of Europe." Abdul Hamid II was born on the 22nd of September 1842, and is consequently sixty-two years of age. His Highness was proclaimed Sultan on the 31st August, 1876, at the age of 34 years.

TWO Boer prisoners of war still remain in Ceylon as they refuse to accept the conditions of peace agreed to between the representatives of their people and the Imperial Government. Both men are on parole, they live together at a place called Hamhanlot, and are allowed by the authorities two rupees a day each for their maintenance.

IT is reported from Cardiff that during the last three months Russia has purchased fully half a million tons of best steam coal. Five steamers, aggregating twenty-seven thousand tons, are conveying part of the purchase. They are bound for the Philippines. Among these vessels are *Fox Hall*, the *Sulfordia*, the *Apollon*, and the *Wilhelmina*.—*Osaka Mainichi*.

THE Japanese allow 60 sen per diem for the support of a Russian commissioned officer, and 30 sen for a non-commissioned officer or soldier. They also allow 25 yen per month to general officers by way of contingency money, 10 yen to colonels, 6 yen to captains and lieutenants, 5 yen to sergeant-majors, 1 yen to sergeant and corporals and 50 sen to soldiers. The total cost of the prisoners, for maintenance alone, is 25,000 yen monthly.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Iremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Friday, the 23rd instant (weather permitting).
March "The Monarch".....Ord. Hume.
Overture, "Stradella".....J. Rossini.
Selection, "Reminiscences of the Piano".....Chabrier.
Song, "Beloved it is mine".....Florence Aynd.
Selection, "San Toy".....Sidney Jones.
Valse "The Chrysanthemums".....Phyllis.
Lancers "The Toreador".....Williams.
God save the King.

By kind permission of the Commander of Police, the String Band will play the following programme of music at the Macao Hotel from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 24th inst.

March "The Summer Girl".....V. Merceron.
Overture, "Tancrède".....J. Rossini.
Waltz "Paul Jones".....Ch. Coate.
Selection "Faust".....Gounod.
Waltz "Lovely Maiden".....W. S. Milton.
Serenade "Summer Night".....O. E. Sulton.
Gavotte "de la Princesse Stephanie".....H. Gribois.
Gigue "On a Flyer".....W. S. Milton.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* learns that the Governor-General of French Indo-China has just renewed for three years the contract with the Messageries Fluviales providing for a service on the upper Mekong. The news does not by any means delight our contemporary, which asks if any obligations have been imposed on this powerful company to compel it to be a little more careful of the passengers, mails and merchandise it is given to transport. The *Courrier* states that a fortnight previously the "principal guard" Dulac was drowned while descending the river in one of the Company's boats, and that four days later a boat, going up, capsized and 40 bags of mail were lost.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour Judge T. Sercombe Smith the Jack A Tai hong brought an action against four Chinese for the recovery of \$762.20 being money paid at the request of the defendants. Mr. E. J. Grist (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and said that only two of the four had been served. The money in question was paid on account of certain excavation work done at Taihook, but when the work was finished it was found that the defendants had been overpaid to the extent of the amount claimed. There was no appearance, and judgment with costs was entered for the plaintiff firm against the two defendants who had received the money.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., Col. L. F. Brown, R.E., (General Officer Commanding), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.O., (Colonial Secretary), Hon. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Capt. L. A. Barnes-Lawrence, R.M. (Harbour Master), Hon. P. N. A. Jones, (Director of Public Works), Hon. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (Attorney General), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Gershom Stewart, Hon. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Wei Yuk, Hon. R. Shewan, and Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary moved that financial minute No. 48 be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table a report on the cattle disease in Hongkong by Dr. W. Hunter and Mr. A. Gibson, which is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

THE NEW PEAK TRAMWAY.

The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for authorizing the construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

The Hon. Gershom Stewart seconded and the motion was agreed to without discussion.

PRESERVATION OF WILD BIRDS.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Wild Birds and Game Preservation Ordinance, 1885. As they would see from the copy of the bill there were two amendments. The first, he said, had for its object the making of a close season for the protection of partridges, a time when these birds could not be exposed for sale. The second amendment was to prevent the shooting of these birds after the 1st of March. But by the existing Ordinance the sale of birds was permitted up to the 1st of April, which meant that the birds were trapped by the Chinese, and kept in captivity. The second amendment had a double purpose; the first of which was to prevent the trapping of birds in the close season, and also to prevent them being kept in confinement. The amendment thus would prevent what, at present, was an act of cruelty.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.
The Council resolved itself into Committee, and the standing orders having been temporarily suspended, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance for enabling the Tung Wah Hospital to acquire, hold, mortgage and sell land and hereditaments in the Colony of Hongkong. He said the occasion for this measure was that the Hospital had for more than 30 years been investing its funds in the purchase of land in the Colony. The schedule to the Bill showed the land. Doubts had now arisen as to whether these purchases had been within the powers conferred upon the Tung Wah Hospital by the Ordinance of 1879, which authorised the purchase of land for the purpose of the Hospital. The object of this Bill was to remove these doubts, and give the Hospital unquestionable power in future to make these purchases, and to sell, mortgage or otherwise deal with this land under such restrictions as were laid down in the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion having been carried, the Bill was afterwards read a third time and became law.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.
The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891.

He said this was an amended form of a Bill which had already been read twice before the Council, and the points which were raised by this Bill had, he believed, been fully discussed before the Council. It was believed that this new Bill would equitably meet all these points. He begged to remind hon. members that owing to the language which was employed in the principal Ordinance, that compounds of opium, such as opium pills and opium wine, if they could not be proved to have been subjected to artificial heat, had hitherto escaped contribution to the opium revenue. Apparently the taking of opium in the form of these compounds had considerably increased of late in the Colony, as was evidenced by the overwhelming list of signatures sent in, praying for this measure. The Bill would regulate the sale of these compounds. It provided that importers of such compounds should pay a license fee which should go to the opium farmer. It also conserved the existing trade within the Colony in articles of this character, stipulating only that importers should pay a royalty to the farmer upon the actual opium contained in the compounds, whilst the interests of the Colonial Revenue, and also those of the Opium Farmer, had been very fairly guarded.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.
H. E. The Governor said that in view of the discussion which took place on the Bill, which was withdrawn at the last meeting of the Council, he thought it advisable to go very carefully himself into the desirability of having a Bill of this kind framed, a Bill restricting the sale of opium pills and opium wine, and other compounds of opium, and he came to the conclusion that such a Bill was necessary. He had no doubt that so long as the sale of opium was allowed in the Colony, the general policy of the Government would best advantage the interests of the general community, was that the maximum revenue should be obtained from the minimum consumption. The Council

increasing sums paid for the opium farm tended to the realisation of this policy. It would, however, be defeated if compounds of opium that was opium in another form, could be sold without paying profits to the farmer, and consequently and indirectly contributing to the revenue of the Colony. There seemed to be no doubt that the enhanced price of opium had resulted in an increased sale of these compounds of opium and it was his desire that this sale should be checked. One argument which he saw used against the checking of the sale was that the use of these opium compounds tended to the lessening of the consumption of opium, or the opium smoking habit, but no medical evidence was adduced or could be adduced in support of this. The third objection urged to the principle of the Bill was the vested interests of certain dealer in the compounds of opium. It seemed to him, however, that there could be no inherent right to the unrestricted sale of articles of this description. The details of the Bill had been fully explained by the Hon. the Attorney General and it was not necessary for him to add anything more to what he had said.

The motion was then put and carried, the Bill being further read a third time, and passed into law.

WOMEN AND GIRLS ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897.

He said the objects of this measure were to remedy certain defects which had been found in the working of the principal Ordinance, and also to enable the police to deal more effectively with the evil of so-called sly brothels. There were two amendments proposed, the purpose of the first was this. At present under section 13, the section which was proposed to amend, brothel keepers could only be brought before the Magistrate by summons. The brothel keepers frequently disappeared and the brothels were carried on in their absence. It was proposed, however, to empower the Magistrates to issue warrants for the arrest of the keepers. The purpose of the second amendment was this. As the principal Ordinance now stood, a magistrate could only order a brothel to be closed. This practically imposed very little inconvenience, or insufficient inconvenience upon the keepers who continued to remove as their houses were continued to be closed, and they thus continued to keep beyond the reach of any penalty.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million eight hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and seventy Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1905, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A motion to this effect was carried, on the proposition of the Hon. the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Council adjourned at 2.45 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following vote was recommended for adoption by the Council.

THE GAOL.

A sum of \$4,650 in aid of the vote Victoria Gaol, other charges, for the following items:—
Provisions for prisoners, \$3,000
Clothing and shoes for gaol staff, 400
Fuel and soap, 400
Materials for remunerative industry, 800

Total, \$4,650

ALLEGED TILL THIEF.

A Chinaman was placed before Mr. Kemp this afternoon, on the charge of larceny of \$375 from the Chan Chun firm, of 168 Des Vaux Road. Mr. C. D. Thomson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Hays for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that at about 9 a.m., on the 17th instant, defendant, with two others, went into the shop and asked to look at some blankets. The price was not suitable, so they left the shop, which had a large window through which every transaction inside could be seen, just before defendant went into the premises the accountant put \$400 into his drawer at the back of the counter. A short time afterwards defendant returned, and said he would take the blanket, at the price asked, and also another one. The accountant then got up on a stool to get down another blanket from the shelf, when, hearing a noise behind him, he looked round and saw defendant in the act of withdrawing his hand from the drawer, with a bundle of banknotes in it. The accountant immediately leaned over the counter, and seized defendant by the queue, when it was found he had passed on the money to an accomplice, who had disappeared. The accountant was called and testified to the above facts. Mr. Hays cross-examined witness, principally as regards the time, and the number of persons in the shop that morning. The case was proceeding when our reporter left the Court.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. J. L. Plumery, Chief Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 22nd at 11.20 a.m. The barometer has fallen in the N.E. of Japan and risen at all other stations.
A typhoon passed over the eastern shores of Japan yesterday in a N.E. direction and has re-entered the Pacific east of Hokkaido.
Gradients are slight upon the China Coast, and steeper over the China Sea. Light N.E. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and moderate to fresh E. winds in the northern part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Moderate S. wind, cloudy, showers.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO. LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co., Ltd., was held at the registered offices of the company, No. 37, Connaught Road, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the special resolutions already advertised in our columns. The Press were not admitted to the meeting, but the following report has been circulated:—

Present:—Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Francisco Tee Yat (Consulting Committee), Mr. J. W. Kew (Manager), and Messrs. G. C. Moxon, W. S. Bailey, J. B. Paterson, E. S. Joseph, Kwan Hong Kuek, and Chin Chung How.

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting and the resolutions, as advertised.

Mr. Chau Siu Ki proposed that the resolutions be passed.

Mr. G. C. Moxon seconded.

Passed unanimously.
The Chairman thanked the members for their attendance and said that a confirmatory meeting would be held in due course, of which notice would be given in the papers.

FANCY SALE

AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

This afternoon the sale advertised to take place at the Italian Convent, 28, Cairns Road, commenced at two o'clock, and will be continued to-morrow and Saturday, at the same hour. The articles offered for sale are entirely the result of the girls' own handiwork, under the excellent training of the Sisters, and shows most remarkable and patient training. They are all made of the most delicate materials, with even more delicate workmanship, and compare very favourably with any of the laces and embroideries coming out of China and Japan. This is the more remarkable when it is explained that it is all done by girls whose ages range from four years upwards, and who have been entirely trained by the Sisters themselves. Among many beautiful samples of the work, is to be seen an exquisite skirt of wonderful spider-webb web, which alone took several of the girls three months to make; this is to be raffled for, and besides the many other beautiful specimens of lace and embroidery, one finds numerous elegant-looking cushions, slippers, footstools and chair-covers, with book-covers and many other articles, all produced by the young fingers of the Convent girls. Perhaps more astonishing than the beauty and taste of the articles themselves is the remarkably low figure at which they are priced. It is not generally known that in the Italian Convent at the present time are nearly five hundred souls to be housed, fed and clothed, trained and educated by the good Sisters. This is the monthly average number for which they are responsible. Among these are the halt, the maimed, the lame, the blind, the deformed and the insane; the great majority of whom are poor orphans. And there, along the corridors, are to be seen the rows of girls with their pillows and bobbins before them, while slowly the delicate threads take form and shape, some of the girls being the finest miles, and all smiling their delight at a word of commendation from the superintending Sisters. In this Convent are to be found orphans of almost every nationality, for none are refused there, and thus the responsibility of the Sisters is ever increasing, while often-times funds are wanting, while the close of months sees a difficulty on their part to make ends meet. For such a deserving institution as this, it is surely to be hoped that the charityably inclined will not only patronise the Convent to the extent of making purchases at this three days' sale, but by placing orders there for their domestic or personal requirements; for there is no sort of work that they are unable to undertake, turning it out with an exquisite finish, at but little more than half the usual market prices. This present sale is being held, not so much for the purpose of immediately disposing of the articles on hand, but more to let the ladies of the community see the kind of work the Convent is capable of turning out, so that orders may flow in to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned. A walk through the Convent will convince anybody that the institute deserves all the support that can be extended to it.

THE World publishes the following stanza on the birth of the Tsarévitch:—

Child cradled 'mid a nation's moan,
Doomed to the burden of a throne,
Where thou wilt sit aloof—alone,
Heaven in pity grant to thee
Honour of heart, and not of knee,
Won from a grateful folk and free.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (Malta) 3rd inst.
Canadian (Athena) 24th inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.
American (Manchuria) 26th inst.
India (Catherine Apcar) 26th inst.
German (Boyer) 27th inst.
Australian (Taiyuan) and prox.
Indian (Nansang) 4th prox.
American (Capit) 7th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Pera* left Singapore for this port on 21st inst., at 10 a.m.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Taipei* left Vancouver p.m., on the 19th inst., for Hongkong via the usual ports of Call.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Athens* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m., on 22nd inst., and leaves again at 3 p.m., same day, for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., on 24th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m., on 22nd inst., and leaves again at 7.30 a.m., same day, for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m., on 24th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 22nd September.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 700 chests of Malwa opium. Prices are as follows:—

Malwa (New) Rs. 1,500
(Old) .., 1,600
(Oldest) .., 1,700

(Reuter's.)

The Government and the Tibet Convention.

LONDON, 20th September.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, speaking at Bromley, justified the Tibet expedition and convention, by which, and by recognising Chinese suzerainty, we had secured our trade right; also an indemnity, coupled with the occupation, for a sufficient time, of a portion of the Chumbi Valley. We had carefully kept our pledges not to permanently occupy Tibetan territory and not to exercise any permanent interference with internal affairs. Mr. St. John Brodrick added that, if the Cabinet was so effete as was depicted, it could not have come so satisfactorily out of this business, the final settlement of which depended largely on communication with London.

LATER.

Cossack Skirmishes.

General Mischchenko commanding the Cossacks has had daily skirmishes recently and has sustained a number of casualties.

Russian military authorities unanimously expect that General Kuropatkin will make a stand at Mukden for political, if not for strategic, reasons.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Thomas Hynes, overseer of works at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's shipyard, at Quarry Bay, was arrested last night in his quarters there, by Inspector Robertson, on a warrant charging him with manslaughter of a coolie employed at the yard, under circumstances reported in these columns last night. He was placed before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy this morning, when, after evidence of the arrest had been given by the Inspector, the case was remanded until Thursday next. Mr. Bailey, solicitor, has been engaged for the defence. No bail was allowed.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

The Secretary of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club (Mr. D. Gow) has forwarded to us the following particulars of the recent competitions.

CUP COMPETITION.

1st Round.—G. Edwards v. J. Galt, J. Walker v. A. P. Goodwin, J. Ross v. A. Kinross, C. F. Focken v. A. Langley, J. C. Gow v. J. Ramsay, J. Macdonald v. G. T. Wilson, J. Clelland v. J. J. Sibbit, R. Lapsley v. R. H. Baxter, W. J. Russell v. J. W. Graham, A. Ewing v. Wm. Ramsay, D. Gow v. T. Petrie, T. W. Robertson v. A. Milroy, A. Stevenson v. G. K. Haxton, J. M. Robson v. J. Kyles, J. M. Henderson v. G. Smith, D. Harvey v. J. Murchie, Wm. Deas v. R. Whyte, T. Skinner v. J. Parkes, R. Hume v. G. Dodds, N. G. Major v. Wm. Taylor.

This round to be finished by the 31st October.

2nd Round.—G. Edwards v. J. Walker, G. Edwards v. G. K. Haxton, J. Ramsay v. G. Smith, A. Ewing v. R. Lapsley, J. J. Sibbit v. C. F. Focken, W. J. Russell v. R. H. Baxter, A. Stevenson v. R. Whyte, A. Langley v. A. Kinross, G. Dodds v. J. Parkes, J. M. Henderson v. D. Harvey, J. Kyles v. J. C. Gow, J. Galt v. Wm. Ramsay, N. G. Major v. R. Hume, D. Gow v. G. T. Wilson, J. Ross v. A. P. Goodwin, J. Clelland v. R. H. Baxter, J. Macdonald v. A. Milroy, Wm. Deas v. J. Murchie, T. Petrie v. T. W. Robertson, T. Skinner v. Wm. Taylor.

This round to be finished by the 31st October.

Result of the fourth round in the following competitions.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. Macdonald beat J. W. Graham, J. M. Henderson beat Wm. Ramsay, Wm. Deas beat J. Kyles, T. W. Robertson beat J. Parkes.

PRESIDENT'S.

D. Gow beat T. W. Robertson, G. K. Haxton beat J. M. Robson, G. Edwards beat A. Ewing, J. Galt beat Wm. Deas.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S.

Wm. Deas beat A. Kinross, J. Galt beat D. Gow, J. M. Henderson beat T. W. Robertson, A. Ewing to play J. Macdonald.

The following is the draw in the semi-finals:

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

Wm. Deas v. J. Macdonald, J. M. Henderson v. T. W. Robertson.

PRESIDENT.

J. Galt v. G. K. Haxton, G. Edwards v. D. Gow.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S.

Wm. Deas v. J. Galt, J. M. Henderson v. J. Macdonald or A. Ewing.

The semi-finals to be played off by 27th Sept.

A correspondent states that an Army officer in Bangkok is making merit by giving away medicines free, and that hundreds of people have been benefited by him. How the medicine is selected to fit the disease is not explained, but presumably the ordinary remedies are given for simple ailments.—*Bangkok Times.*

THE WAR.

THE PORT ARTHUR GARRISON.

General Stoessel on September 5th received a message from the Czar in which he is thanked for the successful defence of Port Arthur, and is asked to convey the Emperor's congratulations to officers and men for valuable services rendered in the country.

The message also conveyed the information that beginning May 1st, each month's service of officers and men of the Port Arthur troops, while the city is under siege, will count as one year.

A justification over the above order was held on the morning of September 8th, in the barracks of the 10th regiment, after which there was a military parade in celebration of the good news.

Thanksgiving services over the advent of the crown prince were held on the ships in the harbour a few days ago.—*Chief Daily News.*

CATTLE BREEDING INDUSTRY

PROPOSED FOR HONGKONG.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table Dr. W. Hunter and Mr. A. Gibson's report on a cattle disease in Hongkong, in continuation of a sessional paper laid before Government, in October last.

In conclusion, they say, it may be as well to draw attention to the possibilities of the establishment of a cattle breeding industry in the Colony. At first sight the prosecution of such an industry would appear to be an easy matter. Land area for this purpose is infinite, the question of sufficient pasture might be overcome. European cattle appear to thrive, under certain conditions, in some districts of the Colony, and such an industry is, from many points of view, important for a Colony like Hongkong.

However, before making up our minds as to the establishment of such an industry, questions of great importance must be faced. Questions regarding the possibility of a sudden decimation of large herds of cattle from so-called Rinderpest must, in the light of past experience, be carefully considered before such an undertaking is decided upon.

In our preliminary report, we drew attention to the fact that in the disease known as Hemorrhagic Septicemia one had to deal with a factor of no small significance, should such a project become an accomplished fact. In our present report one finds the condition of affairs in regard to disease more complicated than ever.

Not only have we now to face so-called Rinderpest and Hemorrhagic Septicemia, but other obscure diseases, the effects of which, under certain circumstances, render the successful prosecution of a cattle breeding industry a hazardous undertaking.

In the Philippine Islands the question of a cattle industry was raised immediately after the administration of those Islands by the American Government. The industry was commenced almost at once. Instead of proving an expected success, the scheme soon became beset with a complexity of difficulties. These, for the most part, resolved themselves into the occurrence of frequent widespread and sudden outbreaks of disease amongst the breeding herds occasioning great mortality and almost a failure of the industry. Since then the subject of cattle disease in Manila has been undergoing a searching investigation. The results of this research are becoming more and more complicated and have reached a point opposite our own experience, namely, that there exists in this part of the world a group of complex and obscure diseases hitherto grouped together under the heading "Rinderpest." The most significant diseases so far isolated are true Rinderpest, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Pyroplasmiasis and Trypanosomiasis. Doubtless there exist a number of others.

The symptoms and physical signs of these diseases are by no means always obvious and the mortality from them may be very great. Attempts have been made to import good stocks and to improve the grade of native bred animals so that material of a high order might be at disposal for slaughter, food and dairy purposes. So far the results of such attempts have not been favoured with the much desired success.

In Hongkong the question must be looked at from the same point of view. In our opinion, it would be premature to speculate as to the result of commencing such an industry at present. Before doing so it would be as well to sift the question of cattle disease to the bottom. There can exist no doubt that the factor of disease is one of the greatest with which the industry will have to contend.

That cattle breeding in the Colony will become an established fact in the future we see no reason to doubt, but before this end is attained much has yet to be accomplished along the lines of scientific research.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-first ordinary meeting to be held at the society's offices at noon on Thursday, the 20th October:—

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a report of the business of the society for the year 1903, and for the six months ending the 30th June, 1904.

1903.—The net premium collected for the year, after deducting returns and reinsurances, amounts to \$4,256,781.38. After providing for a bonus of 20% on contributions paid in May last, there remains at credit of working account a balance of \$1,176,122.86, as per annexed statement.

From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of \$5 per share, equivalent to 35% on the paid up capital of \$100 per share, and an addition to the reserve fund of \$100,000, raising the reserve to \$1,800,000. They further recommend the establishment of a sterling reserve in addition to the present

silver reserve, and propose to set aside for this purpose £20,000, which at exchange, 1s. 10d. will absorb a further \$216,181.82. The balance remaining of \$509,941.04, they propose to carry forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1903.

The balance to the credit of this year's account amounted on the 30th June, 1904, to \$2,078,997.41, as per annexed statement.

DIRECTORS.

Since the last general meeting Mr. C. A. Pomes has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, and Mr. A. Forbes of Messrs. Bradley & Co. has joined the board.

In accordance with clause 86 of the Articles of Association Mr. H. W. Slade and Mr. E. S. Wheeler retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, the board appointed Mr. F. Mailand to audit the present accounts in his place. Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

A. G. WOOD, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1903.

On 30th June, 1904.

To working account, balance on 30th June, 1903, brought forward (sterling portion converted at 1s. 10d.)

Less difference in exchange (due to conversion of sterling portion of above at 1s. 10d.)

To net premium from 1st July to 31st December, 1903

To interest

To exchange

By agency commissions

By head office, branches and agency charges

By remuneration for half-year ending 31st December, 1903, to directors, committees and auditors

By losses and claims paid

By bonus on contributions account 1903 (declared 15th April, 1904)

By balance

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1904.

On 30th June, 1904.

To net premium from 1st January to 30th June, 1904

To interest

By agency commissions

By head office, branches and agency charges

By remuneration for half-year ending 30th June, 1904, to directors, committees and auditors

By losses and claims paid

By exchange

By balance

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

To capital 10,000 shares of \$50 each—\$5,000,000 upon which \$100 per share called and paid up

To reserve fund

To unclaimed bonus and dividend

To exchange fluctuation account

To investment fluctuation account

To working account, 1903, balance

To working account, 1904, balance

To reinsurance fund

To underwriting suspense account

To sundry creditors

By cash on current account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

By cash on deposit with banks in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore

By cash invested in mortgages, debentures and other securities in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore

To amount invested in London, viz:—

Deposited in banks

Invested in sterling securities

Invested in rupee paper

(market value at date)

By amount invested in Melbourne, viz:—

Deposited in banks

Invested in sterling securities

Value at market rate

By amount invested in Yokohama, viz:—

Deposited in banks

Invested in sterling securities

Value at market rate

By amount at debit of branches and agencies

By bills receivable

By sundry debtors

Sterling exchange taken at 1s. 10d.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Acting Secretary.

We have compared the above statement with the books, vouchers, and securities at the head office, and with the returns received from the various agencies of the society, and have found the same to be correct.

A. R. LOWE, C.A., Auditors.

F. MAILAND, Auditors.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

INCREASED OF CAPITAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, was held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Offices, Pedder Street, this afternoon, when the resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 31st ult., were submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

There were present Hon. W. J. Gresson, (Chairman), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. E. S. Wheeler, E. Goetz, A. J. Raymond, E. Shellim, A. G. Wood, C. H. Thompson, A. Haupt, N. A. Siebs, H. Schubart, and E. A. Hewett (directors), and Messrs. T. F. Hough, L. S. Lewis, Ho Fook, J. Orange, R. C. Wilcox, W. A. Cruickshank (shareholders), and E. Osborne, (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary, together with the following resolutions:—

1.—That the capital of the company be increased from \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of \$50 each.

2.—That such new shares be issued at a premium of \$30 per share and be offered to those persons who are registered as shareholders of the company on 1st October, 1904, in the proportion of one new share for every complete three shares held by them on 1st October, 1904.

3.—That the amount due for the new shares shall be called up on 31st December, 1904.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, this meeting is for the purpose of confirming the resolutions, passed on the 31st of August, which have just been read to you. I now beg to propose that they be confirmed.

Mr. T. F. Hough seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

BRITISH FAR EASTERN POLICY.

The following article, from the *Statist*, is of great interest and should be carefully considered by those who have been following the course of the war:—

As decisive events seem to be impending which will determine the results of the war in the Far East, it is natural that the policy of all the Powers interested in that part of the world should be discussed earnestly, and particularly that the course we ourselves shall adopt should be matter of keen interest both at home and abroad. Those who either fear or wish to make others fear the Yellow peril are arguing that it is extremely undesirable from the point of view of all the neutral Powers, the British Empire included, that Japan should become dominant in China. If she were to become so, it is contended that she would set about reorganising, rearming, and drilling the Chinese Army under Japanese officers, and doubtless, also, she would reform Chinese administration, more particularly Chinese financial administration.

If she were to do so, she would become too powerful, and would be able to dictate, in the Far East at all events, to all other Powers. Therefore it is urged that the true policy of this country is to join with the Continental Powers for the purpose of preventing Japan become too powerful in the Far East. For that purpose, it is further maintained that it is desirable that Russia should retain the Manchurian railways which she has built at great cost, and should have a free commercial port. If anybody is likely to be taken in by this specious pleading, we would recall to his mind what followed the conclusion of peace at the end of the Seven Years' War. It will be recollected that in that conflict England was the ally of Prussia. But shortly after the accession of George III. the elder Pitt, who was a staunch supporter of the alliance with Prussia, was made to retire from the Cabinet, and a peace was patched up which was regarded by Frederick the Great as greatly injurious to himself. He resented the conduct of England so bitterly that ever afterwards he regarded her as faithless to her allies. And to this day the impression has not been removed from Prussian minds. Now, if we were to adopt the course recommended in the argument briefly summarised above, is it not reasonably certain that the Japanese would adopt towards us the same attitude which was adopted towards our forefathers by Frederick the Great and his advisers? This country is the ally of Japan. While the alliance lasts we are bound to further the interests of our ally in every way compatible with neutrality in the present struggle. Would it be furthering the interests of our ally to join with other Powers for the purpose of robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory, and so benefiting Russia? Would it not, on the contrary, be a gross and shameful breach of the terms of the alliance? Moreover, we would point out that Russia dominant in China would be much more formidable to us than Japan would be in the same position. In the present place, looking at the matter from the purely commercial standpoint, it is as certain as anything can be which has not yet happened that if Russia were to control the action of China, she would shut out our traders from Chinese ports, or at all events would hinder and restrict our commerce in every way possible to her. Whereas Japan is herself a commercial country. Her statesmen are intensely eager to develop her resources in every way. They are anxious therefore, to push their trade in China. But at the same time they are pledged to the policy of the open door. And in addition they desire to cultivate friendly relations both with this country and with the United States.

From the political point of view the danger from Russia would be immensely greater than that from Japan. If by any action taken now by the neutral Powers the interests of Russia in Manchuria were safeguarded that by and by also would be able to annex that great province and to dominate China, she would then be in a position to reorganise the Chinese Army, or if she preferred to sell the Chinese in

her own service to any extent she pleased, and thereby it would be in her power to attack India from the East, the West, and the North. Indeed, India would be, in a sense, pressed upon by Russia from every direction except the sea. Putting honour and good faith aside, and looking at the question from the lowest standpoint of material advantage, it would clearly be better for us that China should be dominated by Japan than by Russia. It has been proved by an experience of nearly three-quarters of a century that China is incapable of regenerating herself. Therefore she must inevitably be dominated by some progressive Power if she is ever to make progress. We ourselves have had abundant opportunity to reorganise China. We have refused over and over again to do so. We have proclaimed from the house-tops that our only interests are commercial, and that, therefore, we desire to see maintained the integrity and independence of China. The United States coincides in this policy. And during the Boxer troubles the other Powers were so impressed by the dangers attendant upon any attempt either to partition or to reform China, that they patched up a peace with the Chinese Court and restored the authority of the Empress Dowager. As a result of all this, China, if she is to make progress, must be dominated by either Japan or Russia. And anybody who considers the matter carefully will agree with the argument we have put forward above, that it is more to our interest that Japan should be dominant than that Russia should be so. But is there any real foundation for the fear of the Yellow peril? If Russia and Japan are left to fight out their own quarrel to the bitter end, and to come to some settlement between themselves, it looks now as if Japan will win. Everybody who has any regard for his own character for common-sense will be careful, of course, not to speak too confidently on such a matter.

War is proverbially full of surprises, and nobody can say yet what may happen to bring about the entirely unforeseen. Therefore let us avoid prediction, and simply assume, for the sake of argument, that Japan does prevail, that Port Arthur is taken, that the Russians are driven out of Manchuria, and that after a while hostilities come to an end, either a regular treaty being concluded or some kind of armistice being agreed upon. If that were to happen the statesmen of Japan would naturally take for granted that Russia would set about doing what they themselves did when Russia, France, and Germany compelled them to withdraw from Port Arthur. They did not sulk, they did not attempt what they knew they could not do—any steps in resistance to the combined Powers. But they set about unostentatiously, but with deep earnestness, to reorganise and increase their navy and their army. Then they entered into the alliance with England, which prevented a similar coalition in the present struggle, and when they had made all their preparations they declared war. If Russia is beaten they will assume, naturally, that Russia will not be more ready to submit to humiliation than they were themselves. Consequently they will feel it incumbent upon them to do everything in their power to prepare for a renewal of the conflict. Everybody takes for granted that one of the first measures will be to establish a predominant influence at Peking and to undertake a reform of the Chinese Army and of the Chinese financial system. It would be so manifestly in their interest to do so that we will also make the assumption. But instead of holding with those who dread the Yellow peril, that Japan would abuse the influence she gained and would assume a course of action which would be hostile to all the Powers, we think anybody who intelligently considers the circumstances of the case will come to the conclusion that Japan will be most anxious to retain the good opinion of the neutral Powers, and will strain every effort to be prepared for a Russian attack whenever it might come. Therefore, for at least to years, the main object of Japan will be to protect herself from Russian aggression. Russia, on the assumption that she wished to regain prestige in the Far East and to accomplish the views which led her to Port Arthur, would not only set about immediately reorganising her army and her navy, but she would double or treble the Siberian railway. She would gradually gather a large material force on the frontiers of China, and she would establish strong places where she could collect immense stores of ammunition and food. The energies of Russia would therefore be absorbed by preparation for the renewal of the struggle, and there would be reasonable probability that for at least to years the peace of the world would be preserved. Of course nobody counts upon gratitude from nations. There is no such thing. But wise statesmen carefully remember alliances which have been strictly observed and unquestionably beneficial. The alliance between this country and Japan has made it impossible for Russia to obtain assistance from France and Germany to coerce Japan. Therefore the alliance has, beyond all doubt, been extremely advantageous to Japan. Furthermore, if our Government acts as honest men in private life would act, and fulfils in the spirit as well as in the letter the terms of the treaty, it will give no countenance to any movement for depriving Japan of the fruits of her victory. And if it honourably acts as it ought to act, Japan will have further evidence that the alliance with Great Britain has been immensely beneficial. Over and above this, if Japan has to fear a renewal of the struggle with Russia she will be careful to obtain all the advantages which are open to her. One of those advantages is the British alliance. And the statesmen of Japan must have lost their cunning if they recklessly throw away an alliance which has palpably been so beneficial. Therefore we may safely conclude that if Japan becomes dominant in China she will use her influence, firstly, to reform China, and, secondly, to continue and consolidate her good relations with this country and with the United States. Meantime, if the peace of the world as a result is assured for 10 years at least, our statesmen will obtain the necessary time to make all preparations which may be required in India, and especially to develop the resources of that great Dependency and to win the confidence of its people that we shall be able to count with certainty, if aggression does come, upon the loyalty of our Indian fellow-subjects.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts' share quotations notified to us after the list had been printed:—

Indo-China .. 1125
Douglases .. 36
Chinese Engineering .. 74 ex div.
Hongkong Docks .. 3257 1/2

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A PEACOCK, belonging to Mr. J. W. OSBORNE, of the KOWLOON HOTEL, has strayed away. A Suitable Reward will be given to any one who will find and return the Bird.

KOWLOON HOTEL, September 22nd, 1904. [1065]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH MEETING, to be held on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1904.

1.—3.30 P.M.—THE O. S. CUP. Presented.—One Mile and a Quarter Flat Race.—Handicap. For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China, penalized 2lbs. Jockeys who have never won an official race in Hongkong or China allowed 5lbs. Entrance fee \$5; and Prize: \$25.

2.—4 P.M.—THE WALTON CUP. Presented.—Hurdle Race. For China Ponies. Catch weights 10st. 10lb. Ponies, winners of one jump race 6lbs. extra. Jockeys who have won an official race in Hongkong or China penalized 2lbs. Distance about 1 mile. Entrance fee \$5; and Prize: \$25.

3.—4.30 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION. Gentlemen to start mounted, ride to nominate, dismount, nominator will tie a white dress round the gentleman's collar and will hand a dress swallow-tail coat (supplied by competitor) to rider who must put it on and gallop back in winning post through a screen. No whips, spurs or bandages over horse's eyes allowed. The screen must not be broken by the hand, elbow or foot of rider. White ties supplied by the Club. Entrance fee \$5; Two Prizes presented by the Club.

4.—5 P.M.—DISTANCE HANDICAP. Open to all comers. For all horses, ponies and donkeys. Description (whether Water, country bred, China pony or donkey, &c.) name and height of animal and standing weight of rider to be given. Entrance fee \$5; First Prize presented by J. R. M. Smith, Esq.; 2nd Prize: \$25.

5.—5.30 P.M.—THE GYMKHANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP

Intimation.

CHAZALON & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO G. GIRAULT)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WE beg to inform the Hongkong Public that, as we are supplied with WINES and SPIRITS direct from the *Growers* in France, we are in a position to supply these requisites of the *best quality* and at the *lowest possible prices*, thus defying competition.

EXCEPTIONAL SAMPLE OFFERS.

Offers are made of Sample Cases of a dozen quart bottles each, containing the following:—

- 3 qt. bots. Bordeaux.
- 3 " " Beaujolais (Burgundy).
- 3 " " Vin Rosé.
- 3 " " Pommard (Superior Burgundy).

at the exceptional price of \$12 per case.

CHAMPAGNE.

Important contracts having been entered into with Messrs. Moët and Chandon, of France, we are enabled to supply CHAMPAGNE of this Brand at the following advantageous prices:—

Mousseux Blue Seal	Moët & Chandon	\$38 per doz. qt.
White Star	Moët & Chandon	42 " " "
Brut Impérial	Moët & Chandon	50 " " "

ALSO TRY OUR

BLACK AND WHITE WHISKY.



- PRICES -

BUCHANAN BLEND \$12.50 per Case. BLACK AND WHITE \$16.50 per Case.
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD \$20.50 per Case.

ARQUEBUSADE WATER

OF THE

HERMITAGE OF THE MARIST BROTHERS;
OR IMPROVED VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Invigorating, Stimulating, Hygienic, Aromatic, of an acknowledged and quite exceptional efficacy.

The Arquebusade Water, known and appreciated throughout the greater part of France and abroad, justifies more and more the great fame it has acquired.

USE OF THE ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

INTERNALLY.—From two to three spoonfuls in a glass of cold water, pure or sweetened, after falls, bruises, cuts, fractures, luxation, tearing of tissues, faintings, burnings, swoons, plague and cholera. For the last two cases it must be taken pure, six spoonfuls at a time. Experience justifies its efficacy as a preventive remedy against mortification and quinsy. The dose may be repeated several times a day.

The same dose, in a glass of hot and sugared water, instantly removes the fatigue of either a journey or a walk, is a great appetizer and often prevents colds.

Taken in an infusion of melissa, hyssop, ground-ivy, or violets, it is an efficacious remedy against gripes, difficult digestion, pains in the stomach, &c.

Taken pure after meals it is salutary to old people by warming their stomach, rendered cold by age, and accelerates digestion; but it is less suited to nervous persons and children to whom it must never be given without being well diluted with water.

EXTERNALLY.—It is a capital remedy against sprains, cuts, bruises, excoriation, burnings, fractures, any fresh wound, danger of mortification, heating of the feet, irritation of the skin after a walk.

Whenever it is possible rub hard with this liquid. A compress is saturated with it and applied on the affected part which is kept moistened by sprinkling it with this Water.

In case of wounds, after the dressing made with the Arquebusade Water, sprinkle the compress with a mixture of the Liquor and fresh water in equal parts.

It is also very advantageously used in frictions and in compresses used in headache, rheumatic and neuralgic complaints. For these last it is good to warm somewhat the liquid before being applied.

The ARQUEBUSADE WATER is of public interest, approved and recommended by the most eminent physicians of France, commends itself to all those who are anxious about their health in these countries where plague and cholera make often dreadful havoc.

PRICE:

The Litre \$5.00
The Half-Litre 2.50

CHAZALON & CO.

Sole Agents for Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

(981)

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,000	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$390,000 \$175,533 \$191,973	11,494,534	{ Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 } \$16.41 for first half-year 1904	64%	{ \$648 London £66
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7	\$1,750,000 \$509,143 \$784,435 \$906,872 \$900,000 \$151,992 \$331,342 \$322,134	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	54%	\$30
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$509,143 \$784,435 \$906,872 \$900,000 \$151,992 \$331,342 \$322,134	\$1,959,926	\$32 for 1902	54%	\$580 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850	Nil	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	64%	\$62 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	14,000	£15	£5	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 31,850	Tls. 271,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902	...	Tls. 70 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,300,000 50,000	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902	94%	\$140
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,300,000 50,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	64%	\$225 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,700,288 \$1,000,000 \$125,675 \$256	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	74%	\$330
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$157,555	\$319,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8%	\$87 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$100,000 £205,000 £100,000	\$16,362	\$1 1/4 for first half-year 1904	10%	\$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	£5,853	10/- for 1903	5%	\$127 sellers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900	...	\$26 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$80,935	Nil	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	8%	\$38
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$60,000 \$15,093	\$1,287	{ \$1.80 & b. 40 cts. } { \$0.90 & b. 20 cts. } for year ending 30.4.04	51% 34%	\$41 sellers \$31 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000 \$21,675 \$18,000 \$130,153	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 1/2-year making \$13 for 1903	84%	\$140 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,000,000 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	£19,555 Tls. 865	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	44%	24/- buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	none	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/4 for 1904	10%	Tls. 30 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8%	Tls. 46 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8%	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904	...	\$213
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897	...	\$61
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	44%	Tls. 60
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,632 }	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$490
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£4,873	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-	...	\$64 sellers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	...	Tls. 7 ex div. sa
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$505,471	{ \$6 dividend and \$2 bonus for first half- } year 1904	7%	\$229 sellers
S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,133	Tls. 7 final = Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04	7%	Tls. 185 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,950,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	44%	\$250 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } { \$7 dividend } for 1903	64%	\$195
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$14,000	\$29,926	{ \$10 div. & \$2 1/2 bonus for 1902/3 }	6%	\$210 buyers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,989	\$28,015	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1904	44%	\$113 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,913	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	64%	Tls. 165 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,913	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	94%	Tls. 190 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,913	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	44%	\$271
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$55,500				
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	\$51,966	Interim of \$6 for 1904	8%	\$153 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	51,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	74%	Tls. 111 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7%	Tls. 125 sales
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	none	Interim of Tls. 2	...	Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	64%	\$40 sales
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Interim of \$1 1/4 for 1904	5%	\$61 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$11,844 \$20,000 }	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904	74%	\$136 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903	6%	Tls. 160 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	74%	\$30 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904	44%	Tls. 21 sales
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	First year	...	Tls. 25
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	\$99,177	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2	74%	Tls. 39 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,607 \$50,000 }		90 cents for 1903	...	\$124 sa. & b.
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	124%	Tls. 30
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 25
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 32 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4 1/2 for 1897	...	Tls. 150
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	44%	\$114
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	9%	Tls. 69 sellers
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$41,000	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.11.00	...	\$150 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	...	...	First year	...	\$91
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	5%	\$31
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	60 cents for 1903	54%	\$11 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$25,000	\$2,883	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1903	64%	\$15 sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	11%	\$94 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000	\$800	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	7%	\$70
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	84%	\$91 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$1,747	{ \$1.00 50 cents } for year ending 30.4.1904	64%	\$15 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £23,109 £3,000 }	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	74%	\$160 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	10,666	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 7,548	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	84%	Tls. 98 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 130,000 Tls. 15,459	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904	74%	Tls. 367 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,459	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	6%	T.Tls. 140
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year	...	T.Tls. 110
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$166,000	\$13,104	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1903	114%	\$311 buyers
Lace, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Final of \$7 making \$12 for year end. 29.2.04	84%	\$140 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903	74%	\$120 buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$10,517	\$3.75 for 1903	74%	\$27 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,844	Interim of \$4 for 1904	74%	\$30 sales
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	...	\$7 1/2 for second half year 1903	9%	\$165 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$4,283	\$20 for year ending 30.11.1903	64%	\$21 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	70,000	\$2 1/2	\$6	\$30,000	\$3,029	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.03	64%	\$21 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$506	\$3 for 1903	64%	\$37 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	2,161	6d. per share for 1903	54%	\$5 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$180	{ 90 cents \$1.70 }	94%	\$180 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	...	...	for year ended 31.5.1904	...	\$1 buyers
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$42,351	None	...	\$194 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,548	Interim of 70 cents	8%	104 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	...	\$124 sales
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,757	Interim of 50 cents for 1903/4	8%	\$7 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	84%	\$31 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 314,669 Tls. 11,143 }	Tls. 27,187	3rd quarterly of Tls. 10, paid 15.9.04 making so far Tls.		